

The Weekly Register.

GEO. W. TIPPETT, Pub. and Pro.

E. M. FITZ-GERALD, Editor.

POINT PLEASANT, VA.

THURSDAY: : NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce Eugene B. Davis, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Delegates, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Lewis Wetzel, at the special Election, and oblige

MANY UNION MEN.

Mr. Editor: You will please announce me as a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Lewis Wetzel. If elected I will serve the people to the best of my ability.

MICHAEL BLESSING.

SALUTATORY.

In occupying the chair Editorial, few words will suffice.

The tone of the Register will continue unchanged.

We shall fearlessly expose political corruption, and while treating contemporaries with becoming courtesy, shall boldly criticize public men and measures.

The division of the State being indispensable alike to our material prosperity and future happiness, we shall zealously labor for the early admission of West Virginia into the sisterhood of loyal States.

We shall unhesitatingly advocate and defend every measure, calculated to repress the rebellion; rendering the Administration our hearty support, in its indefatigable efforts to preserve our revered—our inalienable government.

THE SITUATION.

Burnside having assumed the command of our immense Eastern army, is with commendable energy driving the rebel armies towards Richmond. If the weather continues auspicious but for a few days longer, we look for a terrific battle and an overwhelming victory, in that hitherto ill-omened locality. Two months of precious time has been suffered to pass disgracefully by, and through our unaccountable inactivity, the vigilant foe has been enabled to adopt again his favorite plan, of concentration; but, by the aid of our new army, we trust we shall be spared the mortification of being yet again outnumbered, by an inferior enemy. Time will determine.

Rosecrans and Grant are exhibiting unusual activity and energy, in pressing the enemy, and we are sanguine of good news from that quarter, at no distant day. With the displacement of Buell and McClellan, all apprehensions of our glorious army rusting through another dreary winter in disease-breeding quarters have vanished; and the hearts of our gallant soldiers, not less than of the long-suffering loyal people, have bounded with joy and gratitude. Action, action, is now the word lingering on every tongue from the latest recruit, up to the irrepressible, the irresistible Burnside. May our bright anticipations speedily ripen into glorious realities.

More Men.

When the President called for seventy-five thousand militia, most loyal persons thought that number abundantly adequate to speedily annihilate the armed traitors, but we were soon disabused of the fatal delusion, and the President as if acting upon the suggestion of Alex. Stephens, called out "seven times seventy-five thousand" more volunteers, which by unanimous consent, were deemed sufficient to insure the total overthrow of the rebellion; but alas! we had singularly failed to anticipate another vital factor, the declaration inevitable, from a summer campaign on the Chickahominy, and in the Mississippi swamps, and were at last startled from our fancied security, to find ourselves outnumbered and defeated. Let us learn wisdom by a retrospect of the past, for though near six hundred hundred thousand additional volunteers have taken the field, we will certainly, at no distant day, regret it, if we do not, in addition to our immense force, immediately increase it by draft.

As long as the rebels can fight on equal terms, they will surely never succumb, but if we now draft four or five hundred thousand men, to fill immediately and keep filled to their maximum strength, our twelve hundred regiments, they will despair of success and abandon the contest. The constitutional difficulty in regard to their assignment as private to existing regiments, will practically be surmounted, by permitting a selection of the company and regiment—and by volunteering for the residue of the term the old regiments have yet to

serve—as we have seen that drafted men almost invariably prefer to volunteer even for the full term of three years, to serving the prescribed nine months as drafts.

Cavalry.

If any one fact has been more clearly demonstrated than another, in the relative strength of the different arms of our army, it is the inadequacy of our cavalry force. Considering the nature and vast extent of the country operated upon, a large cavalry force is indispensable to continued success,—cavalry alone being competent to protect our extending lines of communications. The enemies cavalry having played a most conspicuous part in achieving their recent ephemeral successes, we shall expect the government immediately to remedy this defect by a vast increase of cavalry or mounted riflemen. Besides, we are convinced that one thousand mounted men effectively armed, would be more serviceable in exterminating guerrilla bands, and deterring rebel raids, than five times the number of infantry. Let us have more common sense and less West Pointism in the future management of the war, and adapt ourselves to the peculiarities of the struggle, even though we run counter to established usages.

John S. Carlisle—Wheeling Press.

Throughout Western Virginia two opponents to our admission as a separate State appear—John S. Carlisle and the Wheeling Press. But as our loyal people have closely observed the slimy track indicating their inglorious descent from their once proud and enviable positions, in the estimation of all true patriots, down to the lowest depths of abandoned political prostitution, their puny efforts are impotent to thwart the peoples wishes—the speedy admission of West Virginia.

Hundreds of miles in the distant West our ears have heard the praises, and our hearts have thrilled with admiration at the name of Carlisle, then nobly battling for the right, now even at home "none so poor as to do him reverence." Once he eloquently espoused the cause of our cherished Union and the New State in hearty conjunction with a noble band of patriotic Senators, now he shamelessly strikes hands with out-cast traitors, to undo what he then did.

During many long years, he had ingratiated himself into the favorable regard, eliciting their warmest gratitude even, of our people by fearlessly denouncing the tyrants who had inexorably throttled our dearest interest, now, he ungraciously throws the influence incident to official though misplaced power, with those same relentless taskmasters to rivet anew the bonds so nearly broken.

One short year ago Carlisle was the pride, not only of his confiding constituents, but of patriots everywhere, now, his name is uttered only with execration and heard only with loathing and contempt. Let patriots learn from the disgraceful fall of the once lauded John S. Carlisle, the ignominy awaiting gambling political tricksters and demagogues, heartless sycophants.

And the Press—the sweet-scented Press—once so zealous for the Union as to receive the hearty encomiums of all loyal men, and so watchful of the public interests, and its own, as to secure the public printing, has at last "come to such base uses," as to become the chief cess-pool for all the nameless excrement of the loathsome horde of sympathizing traitors. We instinctively turn with nauseating abhorrence from its contaminating exhalations.

"Hobbys."

The Wheeling Press asks what "hobby" with that paper (the Register) smokes? We answer, a divided State and an un-divided Union.

The Press we notice, has, as a denier resort, selected the nigger as its hobby, and wind fastened from, was aside it ineffectually pressing on to Dixie.

Jeff Davis and his organs, are profuse in their expressions of joy at the success of the Tory Democracy, in the Free States. None deprecate that reside more than the loyal people at the South.

It will be seen by reference to another portion of our paper, that Eugene B. Davis, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the House of Delegates, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Lewis Wetzel. Also that Mr. Michael Blessing has announced himself as a candidate for the same office.

By reference to an advertisement in paper, it will be seen that there are to be two courts of Enquiry held for the 106th Regiment Virginia Militia.

A PROCLAMATION—BY THE GOVERNOR.

For the purpose of giving the people of the State an opportunity of rendering thanks to God for his mercies and blessings vouchsafed to us,—that they may humble themselves before Him in prayer, beseeching Him to deliver us from our great afflictions,—to grant victory to our arms,—a speedy suppression of this wicked rebellion and a restoration of peace.

I, Francis H. Pickens, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do appoint Thursday the 27th day of November, instant, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving; and I recommend that all secular business be suspended, and that the people assemble themselves together in their accustomed places of worship, to offer up their tribute of prayer and thanksgiving to the Great Ruler of the Universe. I earnestly request the commandants of Virginia Regiments, wherever they may be stationed, to give the soldiers under their command, on that day, the facilities for its proper observance.

In testimony whereof, I Francis H. Pickens, have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at the City of Wheeling, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

FRANCIS H. PICKENS.

By the Governor:
L. A. Hagans, Sec. of the Com.

Here as well as There.

In an admirable article from the St. Louis Union, which appears elsewhere under the caption of "Emancipation in Missouri," occurs the following striking language:

"The emancipation policy in Missouri is the only policy that gives perpetual guarantee for the adherence of the State to the Union. It is the only policy that will enable us to avail ourselves of all natural advantages. It is the only policy which will sever the last cord that binds a portion of our people to the rebel cause."

Never were truer words uttered. They apply to West Virginia even better than to Missouri. It is because they are true that the rebels feel the creation of a new State here to be a heavy blow on the Confederacy. We don't know a rebel in Western Virginia who is not opposed to a new State in any event, and we will add that we don't know a single opponent of a new State (and in time a free State) whose loyalty is any farther above suspicion than it ought to be. There is a significance in facts like these that cannot be mistaken.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

THE city of Vicksburg, it is said, presented a claim of \$30,000 to the Confederate Government, for allowing her to be bombarded. A contemporary asks what she will charge the Government for allowing the niggers in the employ of the Federal authorities to dig the grand cut-off, which, at the first high water, will leave her three miles from the river.

We learn that pretty much everybody in Marshall county, loyal and disloyal have signed and are signing the New State petitions. They never do anything by halves in Marshall.

MORE PRISONERS.—On Saturday evening three prisoners were brought in from Buchanan and committed to the Athenaeum. One was Capt. Ferguson, who belonged to Jenkins' band and who was wounded in the leg at that time that notorious individual attacked that place on his tower through Western Virginia. The other two are said to be bushwhackers, with whom business had lately been done in consequence of the disappearance of the leaves, that they are supposed to give themselves up.—*[Wheeling Intel.]*

Under the Tax or Revenue law, no authority was given to the assessors or their deputies to administer oaths to persons making returns to them, and consequently they have had to apply to Notaries or Justices of the Peace to be sworn, which has cost them twenty-five or fifty cents additional.

In all the hospitals of the United States there are nearly 55,000 sick and wounded soldiers, nearly 12,000 at the West and over 17,000 at the Capital. The rest are on the Atlantic and Gulf sea boards, 5,000 being at New Orleans.

Tax Governor, as will be seen elsewhere, proclaims a day of Thanksgiving on the 27th of this month.

PETITIONS.—Let the friends of West Virginia in each magisterial district consult together and choose a suitable person to obtain signatures.

Blanks can be purchased at this office.

From the New York Independent.

FIGHT OR DIE.

A nation bankrupt, is a nation ruined. It may still have a name and a place on the maps, but it is, nevertheless, practically extinct—dead. It may have a large population and that inherent strength which numbers give, but like the strength of a caged lion, a manacled giant, or an imprisoned warrior, it is useless. It may have fruitful valleys and fertile hills, thriving manufactures and temporary individual prosperity, numerous railroads and far-reaching canals, mines and mineral wealth, and all the riches of institutional greatness and magnificence, an immense army and a powerful navy, a good government, honest, God-fearing, man-loving rulers—but if it be tied, fettered and anchored in bankruptcy, what is it good for? It were better that it should perish, and its name be blotted out forever. A bankrupt nation, like an individual in such a dilemma, should go into liquidation. It should wind up its political affairs, dispose of its assets, of name, place and power, and honestly, before God and the people, yield up its executive life, and ask funeral rites and ceremonies—a decent burial from the sight of man. If we, as a nation, have Bible wisdom, we shall foresee the great evils of bankruptcy now threatening us and hide from them. We shall use, without a moment's delay, our strength and power to crush the monster now gnawing at our vitals. We shall, with the martial tramp of irresistible forces, overwhelm our enemies, and end forever the great conflict between freedom or slavery.

We are endangering more than liberty by longer holding between two opinions. We are imperiling our very existence—our national life. We shall soon be bound with chains which never can be broken. We are blindly and rapidly floating into the depths of bankruptcy. We must now fight, or we must die. The nation may will rightly, our armies may cover every hilltop, and our rulers be honest, patriotic and pure; but nevertheless we must now fight, or as a nation we must die—this is inevitable.

The voice from our national Treasury is, fight, or we die.

The voice from the tribune of our political power is, fight or we die.

The voice from every workshop and every manufacturing village in the Union is, fight, or we die.

The voice of a burdened nation of tax payers is, fight, or we die.

The voice of every ship's crew, sailing in peril of pirates, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of all the great moneyed institutions of the nation is, fight, or we die.

The voice of merchant, banker, and of all business men is, fight, or we die.

The voice, trumpet-tongued, from our currency troubles is, fight, or we die.

The voice from every half-frightened, gold-heating miser, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of widows and the fatherless, and of thousands who are now mourning the loss of income, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of soldiers, sick, wounded and dying by thousands in hospitals and Southern prisons, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of every true General, either from West Point, or west—anywhere is, fight, or we die.

The voice from New York, and every other commercial city of the Union, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of every despairing, homeless, tyrant-hating exile, the world over, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of the millions of slaves, bleeding and manacled, is, fight, or we die.

The voice of liberty, from the poles to the equator; the voice of the round world groaning in sin and hoping in God; the voice of high heaven, as plainly as ever thundered from Mt. Sinai, is urging us on to duty.

Will you hear that voice, President Lincoln, for whom thousands are now praying on every shore, in every land of every christian nation?

Will you hear it, Secretary Seward—war horse of liberty—whose ear has never yet failed to hear the cry of the poor and the oppressed?

Will you hear it, Secretary Chase, overwhelmed and almost bowed down with unparalleled burdens and cares; nobly, heroically and successfully battling with a nation's financial troubles?

Will you hear it, Secretary Stanton, while a million loyal men stand ready to pour out their heart's blood to save us?

Will you hear it, Secretary Welles, and spread every canvas, man every gun, and use every effort to gain for yourself and our matchless navy, fresh glory and honor?

Will you hear it, Secretary Bates, and boldly and speedily act in behalf of thousands of Union men in peril of life and property all through the South and especially in your own liberty-seeking, rebel-hating State?

Will you hear it, Secretary Blair, from whom we have a right to expect an open ear when so much is threatened and may be lost forever?

Will you hear it, Secretary Smith, from whose home on the prairies ten thousand mourning hearts are now crying for a nation's salvation?

Will you, general-in-chief, hear it, and stop fault-finding? Will you admit—as an experiment—that there are several other places in the country beside West Point? Will you go anywhere as directed? Will you fight in front and not ten miles in the rear of your army?—Don't, for once, be afraid of hooting the rebels, who have already cost us a quarter of a million of precious lives. Leave your dignity and importance for some more appropriate place than the battle field, and be quite willing, we pray you, that one or two other generals should do a little something for our country as well as yourselves.

Will the army hear it? Yes we know they will, for they are already ahead of the Government, ahead of their generals, and would be ahead of the rebels, if they were permitted the opportunity.

The great heart of the nation cries out, put down the rebellion. Crush the enemy. Stop the wasting of lives.—Save us from bankruptcy.

Who asks for the army to go into winter quarters? Nobody but peace-loving secessionists. Who asks, or desires, anything else than the complete and immediate overthrow of Jeff. Davis and the subjugation of the whole band of Confederate traitors? Nobody but this same motley crowd of sympathisers with treason.

To act now, to act immediately, means prosperity and life. To neglect or refuse to act now, means bankruptcy and death. To act now, means all that can be desired under free government. To refuse to act now, means a speedy, shameful and infamous plunge into despotism more base, more tyrannical, more oppressive, than can be found on the civilized globe—a plunge into the bottomless pit of a government whose "corner-stone" is 'the sum of all abominations.' To act now secures for ever our priceless inheritance—the institutions of our fathers.—To refuse to act now, disgraces their memory— noble sires—and the memory of every true-hearted hero whose blood has yet scarcely dried on the battlefield.

Army Movements in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13.—General Corcoran and Staff arrived at Fort Monroe this morning.

Major General Dix went to Suffolk this morning to review the troops at that place.

The Petersburg Express, of November 10 has the following:

"The ghost of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, after having been solemnly evoked for the tenth time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the balance of the war. We are tired of the freakish reappearance of this phantasm, and wish never to see it again paraded before the public eye.

We have information that the enemy is in possession of Williamson and Hamilton, in Martin county, and a large Federal force is marching on to Tarboro. Our small forces engaged them at Williamson, but the enemy's overwhelming numbers forced our men to fall back. Our loss was 12, the enemies 100.

"Much damage was done to the buildings by shelling in Williamson and Hamilton. Cars have been ordered to Tarboro to move Government stores. On Tuesday night, all our available forces around Kingston received orders to go as near Newbern as they could; consequently, we expect stirring news soon from that district. We believe Weldon is the point the enemy wishes to reach.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Files of the Charleston papers from the 31st ult., to the 5th inst., inclusive, have been received.

Howell Cobb, with his brigade, has been ordered to report to Beauregard at Charleston.

A sale of forty six negroes, principally women and children, averaged \$350 each.

Complaints are made under cover of authority, to rob free negroes of their blankets and carpets.

The Mercury says the South should not encourage the expectation of recognition.

Applications for entry of goods unaccompanied by a consular certificate, must be made to collectors, and not to the Treasury Department direct. Importers pursuing this course, will save several days' delay.

From New York.

New York, Nov. 14.—An extensive defalcation in the Custom-house has been discovered. Sixteen clerks in the liquidating department have been suspended. The amount is variously stated at from one hundred and fifty thousand to a quarter of a million of dollars. It has been done by means of wrong entries, and subsequently the books of record were destroyed, to prevent the discovery.

The Government cracker bakery, corner of West and West streets, was burned this morning. Loss \$15,000.

The decision of the court martial of Capt. Gansvoort, for the loss of the frigate Albatross, through negligence, has returned a verdict of guilty.

The Secretary of the Navy, while stating the decision, censured Capt. Gansvoort for negligent navigation.

New York, Nov. 15.—The Board of Brokers have resolved to again sell gold on the Board, to commence on Monday.

A Washington letter to the Commercial says the army will soon be fairly in motion again, and as it will be supplied from Alexandria and Aquia Creek, by railroad, so soon as the line from the latter place to Fredericksburg is repaired we may expect a triumphant advance. All now wanted is sufficient cavalry force to patrol the ground over which our troops have passed, to capture bands of guerrillas which commit so many depredations.

New York Nov. 17.—A special from Warren says Burnside has submitted his plan of the campaign to the authorities at Washington. As soon as a response is received from them the army will move.

A Washington dispatch says it is understood that the question about the destruction of the *Blanche* in Cuban waters has been referred to Madrid, and that Admiral Farragut has been directed to investigate Com. Hunter's action. It is said that the Spanish Minister regarded Hunter's course as so flagrant a breach of international law, that he was somewhat indignant with Secretary Seward for postponing a satisfactory settlement instead of ordering the *Commodore* home, and, unless the facts proved essentially different from the Spanish version, of making reparation at once.

Whereabouts of Jackson.

New York, Nov. 17.—A Harper's Ferry letter of Sunday says Jackson's main force is at Stevenson Station, 15 miles this side of Winchester. It is variously stated at 40,000 to 70,000 but not likely to exceed 4,000. Jackson never left the valley, but moved down the west side of the Blue Ridge, while our army advanced along the East, skirmishing at the Gaps with our advance, but never offering serious battle. When it became known that our army had no intention to enter the valley, Jackson traced his steps. His advance extends as far as Bath, two miles from Hancock. His cavalry occupy Martinsburg. Jackson's headquarters are at Bunker Hill.

From Huttonsville, Va.

Huttonsville, Va., Nov. 14.—The expedition of Gen. Milroy to Huttonsville, Monterey, Franklin, and through the counties of Pocahontas, Bath, Highland and Pendleton, have been entirely successful. He captured Major William Harless, Captain Evans, Capt. Beggs, the notorious Camp and about forty-five prisoners; also about twenty five horses, and seventy head of cattle. This region is now clear of rebels. The small pox is raging at Stanton and surrounding country. General Milroy did not lose a single man. VIATT.

From Beaufort.

Fortress Monroe, November 15.—The United States mail steamer Collins arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, from Beaufort, N. C., bringing a large mail, and is bound for New York. The Newbern Progress says that Major-General Foster, arrived there again on Wednesday, looking none the worse for his journey.

The Pork Trade.

VINCENNES.—The Vincennes Sun of Nov. 14th says:

We hear of but little doing in hogs as yet—a few are coming in to fill contracts poorly made. The market will probably open at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

LOUISVILLE.—The Democrat of Sunday says:

The market was fairly supplied with hogs during the last week and they were selling nearly as fast as they came in; a good many were bought for packing purposes; only a few in yard at present unsold, and prices are same as at our last. There was a very good demand for sheep and lambs during the past week and the animals in market were moderately fair, and they were selling nearly as fast as they came into market, and prices are advancing.

The Dispatch of Gazette of the 13th says:

The packing has now commenced in good earnest, and it is the intention of our packers to buy up and pack all the hogs that can be brought into this place, and pay the highest market price for them. The facilities at hand now are better than any previous time, and we hesitate not in saying that the number put up this year will surpass that of any preceding year.

Our principal packers for the season will be Messrs. I. P. Coates, V. R. Rowe and G. K. Bard. Mr. Coates has already packed over 500 hogs since the season opened, only a few days ago, and has about that number in pens. His accommodations are ample for putting up 400 a day, if necessary. A visit to his place of business yesterday impressed us with the conviction that the market for this establishment will compare favorably with that of any packing house in the West. Everything looks neat and clean, and good order seems to prevail. Mr. Coates intends packing some 6,000 or 8,000 hogs this season, and in fact more, if they can be had. His warehouse is on Front street, between Perry and Rock Island.

Mr. W. R. Rowe, who has been engaged in the business for several seasons past, has also made preparations for a heavy business this winter. His hogs are slaughtered at McMann's pork house, and his packing will be done in the basement of Wuppermann's block, on Brady street. His facilities are about equal to those of Mr. Coates, and from his well known business qualifications we doubt not that he will dispose of several thousand "grunters" before the close of the season.

Every State of Jeff. Davis' new nation, which Mr. Johnston thinks is established, has the United States flag now waving over some portion of it, and one, Florida, is entirely under the control of the United States authorities.

Miss R. A. B., the lines entitled "Contentment" will appear in our next issue.